are will be notified some days in advance of the their subscriptions will expire, time for the subscription will expire, time for the subscription of the View notice of the subscription of the subscription of the View notice of the subscription of the subscription of the View notice of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the View notice of the subscription of

e lines, or less, three insertious additional insertion

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF MR. DOBBIN,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

House of Representatives, July 7, 1846—On the lev of the administration in regard to the pub-

The bill to graduate the price of the public la

Mr. Charkman: I solicit the indulgence of the committee while I briefly submit my views on the policy of the administration in reference to the public lands and the tariff—blended together as they have been, particularly in the grave autiject of results of the support of the government—each, perhaps, exciting a more intense interest, and occupying a larger space in the public mind, than any question now agitating our countrymen.

Our government presents the remarkable specta-

bana, remarket that, under the present system, the public surveyors returned plats and reports of valuation. Mr. Strebens: then, let valuation regulate the graduation of the price.] But, Mr. Chairman, would it be possible to regulate the graduation by the general valuation of the few officers note employed—uncontrolled by the length of time the land has been in the market, and rejected by emigrants and speculators as worthleas? When the pioneer emigrant, and the sharp-sighted, keen, watchful speculator, refuses to purchase at present prices land which has been offered in the market for afteen, twenty, and thirty years, is that of itself not fair and convincing evidence that the price is too high—that it should be gradually reduced to suit the purse of the poorer laborer, unable to compete with the more independent speculator in the purchase of more choice territory?

Why resort to the policy—the impracticable policy—of valuing each territory, district, or section and quarter section? If the test of time is to be rejected, and the policy of valuation by actual obser-

Daily Amion.

VOLUME II. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 30, 1846.

labor, are of American invention," respon-Are our manufacturers still uninitiat art and mystery of the trade? Let the

exhibition at the recent national fair, crowded with splendid testimonials of the proficiency attained by our countrymen in manufactures from the rich and coastly fabrics, calculated to embellish the palace and the parlor, to the stoutest and coarsest texture fitted for the humble cottage, respond.

Do our manufacturers labor under disadvantages from inconveniences of location, and the scarcity and cost of the raw material? Is it not an incontrovertible fact that they have millions of dollars worth of the raw material almost at their very doors, without the expensive disadvantage under which England labors from the cest and delay of importation. Are provisions for the laborer scarce and coatly? The world knows of the superabundance of cheap food with which the exhaustless granaries of the floorishing west can supply the domestic and foreign food with which the exhaustics grandness of the floorishing west can supply the domestic and foreign demand at prices of which none can complain; and that a beneficent Creator has, with a lavish hand, blessed us with fertile soil, abundant streams, healthful climate, and the freest institutions on

more choice territory. Matrice, or section ("Why resort to the policy" which the exhaustdess granaries of the control of the case and the construction of the case and the control of the case and the control of the case and the control of the case and t

ergy of our people, that if the custom-houses were all abolished, if the whole tariff system were swept from the statute book, and a new yet unproposed scheme for raising revenue devised, even then, under those discouraging signs, I do not believe the predicted total destruction of the business of manufacturing would be the result. But who proposes an abandonnent of the present system of revenue from customs? Who proposes even to reduce the duties as low as they were when manufactures flourished in the earlier days of the republic? And, sir, is not the proposed bill, so much denounced as a cruel monster, filled with concessions to the interest of manufacturers? Is 30 per cent., with the cost of importation added, no protection to the manufacturer of cotton, wool, iron, hats, and a variety of other articles needless to be enumerated? Is 20 per cent. no protection to the leather manufacturer and the hemp grower? But I will not fatigue the committee with extracts from the proposed bill. Let it be examined. And, in illustration of this point, hear the following extract from a memorial of a number of merchants in the city of New York, presented to Congress in August, 1841:

"From much observation and long experience, we are estified that 20 neceed; I the largest days."

"In 1824," saws the author, "this system, here described, was wholly changed. The high daties were reduced radically, and the prohibition of the importation of foreign manufactured goods was repealed.

"The high daties of 4s. per lb. These rates have been still further to 7s. 6d. per lb. These rates have been still further reduced to 1d. and 3s. 6d., and prohibition removed, as as to admit foreign manufactured silk goods under a scale of duties adopted.

"For some time before and after the opening of our markets to the fabrics of other countries, it was firmly believed and loudly asserted, by many persons experienced in the trade, that such a measure would bring certain ruin upon the silk manufacturers of England, who, being accustomed to work for only the higher ranks of society, had constantly experienced the evils attendant upon a limited market, and had been kept in dread of competition from without.

"The experience of a few years has served to show how groundless were these fears; that by reducing the prices of their goods, which they were enabled to do through the reduction of the duty and the improvements in their machinery, the market would be so extended as to include among their customers by far the larger part of the population; and that, stimulated by the rivalry of foreign manufacturers, such improvements would be effected in the quality of our fabrics as would fit them for successful oness.

"Since the year 1924, when the shackles were removed from the trade, the silk manufacture, in all its branches, has append itself into various districts.

"The number of sitk mills in the townships of Manchester and Sallord, which in 1920 was no more than five, had increased, in 1832, to state and sealed as a few dears and sealed as the reduction of duties, which may be a state and sealed as a state of the sealed as a state of the sealed as a state of the sealed as a sealed as a state of the sealed as a sealed as a sealed as a finite amount of the sealed as a sealed as a finite amount of the sealed as a seale

of exorbitant duties, and the United States passes a law of similar countervailing duties, must not commerce suffer and decline? Will as many vessels plough the deep, freighted with the surplus commodities of the two nations? Will not many a hardy seeman be compelled to abandon the element on which he loves to live, and seek compotency in other pursuits? And while this presente tariff may tempt some from agricultural pursuits to embark in manufactures, will it not necessarily force others from the pursuits of commerce who are note buyers and consumers of the products of agriculture. Sir, this system imposes shackles upon commerce in an age when the wonderful use of steam power is calculated to make commerce the great instrument in civilizing and christianizing the world.

But it fixes burdens on agriculture, that great pursuit of our country, in the mode precisely pointed out by Mr. Webster himself, in his famous Boston speech in 1820, when he declared that it compelled the farmer to pay more for what he had to buy, and receive less for what he had to sell.

It tends to provoke a spirit of retaliation on the part of other governments. It diminishes the ability of England to buy the surplus preducts of the grain-growers and cotton-planters of America, because its heavy duties on the goods of British manufacture check the importations of those goods with which England can alone pay for our surplus. It is disfured with the odious minimum principle—at once deceptive and oppressive. It is marked with glaring and unnecessary partiality to particular pursuits. It protects one species of home industry at the expense of, and against the repeated remonstrances of, other departments of home

and oppressive. It is marked with giaring and unnecessary partiality to particular pursuits. It
protects one species of home industry at
the expense of, and against the repeated
remonstrances of, other departments of home
industry. But our proposed bill is free from those
obnoxious features that disfigure the present obnoxious features that disfigure the precent tariff. The minimum principle and the specific principle, so well calculated to deceive and be minunderstood, so unfair and unequal when practically carried out, are stricken out, and the ad valorem principle adopted, by which the value of the article regulates the tax, and the purchaser of the rich and costly goods pay more tax than the purchaser of the plain and less costly article. The duty on iron is greatly reduced; the duty on salt is reduced to 20 per cent. In the present tariff it ranges from 60 to 120 per cent. In the present tariff it ranges from 50 to 70 per cent.

per cent. The duty on augar is reduced to 30 per cent. In the present tariff it ranges from 50 to 70 per cent.

The obstinate and determined adherence to the bill of 1842—neither needed for the protection of manufactures, nor for the production of revenue for the government—will forever foment and keep up a spirit of dissatisfaction and discontent in the land, which is entitled to repose on this vexed question. Sir, you may scatter your eloquent speeches—ingenious declamation—well gotten up letters from disinferested manufacturers, broadcast throughout the whole country—up every stream, over every hill, and into every log cabin from the seaboard to the mountains—but our people, who cherish a natural, and instinctive, and unconquerable repugnance to a system conflicting with their perhaps unlearned but true ideas of free government, will never rest in quiet content, and behold the rude hand of legislative interference impose fetters on commerce, burdens on agriculture, but dispense bounties to other classes. I trust and believe that our people will always be a law-loving and law-abiding people, and that the ballot-box will ever be the only weapon used to effect change and reformation; but you cannot easily subdue the spirit of a people who, in infancy, struggled against oppressive laws from abroad, and who, in maturer years, will be unquiet under those enacted at heme.

Mr. Chairman, it has fallen to our lot to become

oppressive laws from abroad, and who, in maturer years, will be unquiet under those enacted at hame.

Mr. Chairman, it has fallen to our lot to become actors on the theatre of public life at a most remarkable era in the history of the world. The human mind, evincing its mighty and mysterious capabilities, is achieving triumphs at once wonderful and sublime. The elemants of nature are playthings for it to sport with. Earth, ocean, air, lightning, yield subservient in the hands of genius to minister to the wants, the purposes, and the pleasures of man. Science is fast developing to the meanest capacity the hidden secrets of nature, hitherto unexplored in the researches of philosophy. Education is exerting its mild and refining influences to elevate and bless the world, the power of steam is annihilating distance, and making remote clies and towns and strangers at once neighbors and friends. Amid these mighty movements in the fields of science, literature, and philosophy, the liberal spirit of free government, in its steady and onward progress, is beginning to accomplish much for the amelioration of the condition of the human family, so long the hope of the statesman and the philosophy. The libberal maxims of bad government—too long supported from false reverence for their striquity—are beginning to give place to the chilghened suggestions of experience. Eagland, the birth-place, is proposing to become the grave of commercial restriction. In that land, whose political doctrines are so often the theme of our denumeration and satire, with all the artillery of landed aristocracy, associated wealth, and party indictiveness levelled at him, there has appeared on the stage at learned, a leading premier, Sir Robert Peal, who, blending in his character much of the philosophy of Burke, the bold and matchless eloquence of Charless

On motion of Mr Lifeti's, is not of asse \$1, noted in the bill from the

Treasury Department, will arrest the attention of the reader, and tend to illustrate the character and

Table A, made out at the department, shows the number of articles paying enormously high duties during the last fiscal year.

Table B shows the average annual imports and exports under the operation of high and low duties. Table C exhibits the amount of exports for several years, when the smile were low, not averaging 15 per cent, and the population small.

Table D shows the effect of pretective tariffs on our exports, and, by comparing these tables, as opinion can be formed of the influence of the system upon exports.

The extract from a speech of Mr. Goulburn, de-livered in the British Parliament 30th May last, shows the extent to which the British tariff had been reduced at that time.

Articles at 50 and under 75 per cent.

Articles at 75 and under 100 per cent.

Articles at 100 and under 125 per cent. Articles at 125 and under 150 per cent.

Articles paying duty at and above 35 per cent. Articles paying duty at and under 35 per cent.

Average annual import and exports from 1825 to 1833, from 1834 to 1842, and from 1844 to 1845; with increase of second period over the first, and the de-

	First period. Average from 1825 to 1833 under high duties.	Second period. Average from 1834 to 1842, under reduced duties.	Increase of second period over the first.
imports, Exports,	\$89,668,510 81,839,595	\$135,382,849 117,806,364	\$45,714,339 \$35,966,769
	Second period. Average from 1834 to 1842, under reduced duties.	Third period. Average from 1844 to 1845, under increased duties.	Decrease of third period from the second.
	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRE	\$112,844,799	\$29,538,050

Table of exports for several years from 1791 to 1846 also, of the population at each period.

Exports Population. Period during the embargo and war omitted.

D. Years. Exports. Population \$69,691,669 73,840,508 133,685,946 114,646,606 9,638,000 19,866,000 17,069,453 19,500,000

E. Innual average value of imports during periods from 1825 to 1833, from 1834 to 1842, and from 1843 to 1845; also, average annual value of imports free of duty; and average annual rate per cent. of duty on aggregate value of imports at each period.

amount of ports.	in
3,119,335 16.26 per cent.	
	ports. 2,800,922 34.03 per cent. 3,119,335 16.26 per cent.

lic, may do so by applying to, or addressing sare. MUNN & COMPANY, publishers of the Means MUNN & COMPANY, publishers of the NEW YORK SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 198 Fulton street, Sun building, New York city.

Novz.—No engravings of machines are inserted in the Scientific American, unless they exhibit realing RNUITY and UTILITY.

All letters must be post-paid. July 25-6t DRAWN numbers of the Alexandria Lottery, class No. 29, drawn 25th July, 1846; 35, 25, 66, 11, 60, 28, 55; 51, 45, 31, 61, 72, 76. On Saturday 1st August, ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, No. 30, will be drawn.

781225. 30,000 — 10,000 — 5,000 — 3,000 — 2,500 — 1,017 100 prizes of 1,0≠0, &c., &c.

On 8th August, ALEXANDRIA LOFTERY, No. 31, will be drawn. 4 CAPITAGE OF \$25,000! \$10,000—\$8,000—\$5,000—\$5,153. of \$4,000—\$ of \$2,000—50 of \$1000, &c. Tickets \$15; halves \$7.50; quarters \$3,75; eighths \$187.

For sale by J. G. GREGORY & CO.,

July 27-deciftd

July 27—d&ciftd

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE

SALE.—The sale of the valuable farm owned
by the late Basil Loveless, and advertised by F. P.
Blair, esq., agent for the heirs, having been postponed on account of the extreme heat, is now for
private sale. This farm contains 206 acres, is about
five miles from the city, on the 7th street turnpike.
120 acres is in wood, a great portion of it in oak
and chesnut, fit for fencing. A more particular description of the farm can be had on application at the
auction store of R. W. Dyer.

If the farm be not disposed of by Thursday, the
lat day of October next, it will on that day be sold
at auction at A o'clock p. m. For terms, &c. apply
to
F. P. BLAIR, Agent, or
R. W. DYER,
July 16—lawtistOctif

A SYSTEM OF TACTICS.—For Sale at

A SYSTEM OF TACTICS ... For Sale at

A scriber will undertake the prosecution of claims, "domestic or foreign," before Congress or any o the departments of the United States government. Claims for return of duties; for lands; for pensions; before the Indian Commissioner; or those arising under contracts, treaties, or otherwise,

Having visited the principal cities of Europe, in which he has correspondents of long standing, he will also undertake to transact any financial business with that continent.

Communications "post paid," addressed to

ees with that continent.

Communications "post paid," addressed to ROB'T. A. PARRISH,

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

REFER TO

William F. Havemeyer, mayor of New York.
John M. Scott, ex-mayor of Philadelphia.
Jacob G. Davies, mayor of Baltimore.

William W. Seaton, mayor of Washington.

Office in Concert Hall, near Brown's Hotel.

Feb. 28—6m

A UGUSTUS FISCHER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Austin, Travis county, Texas, will attend faithfully and promptly to any business connected with his profession in this rity, and the adjoining counties. He will also attend to any business in the land office, such as procuring patents, perfecting titles, &c. Letters must be paid to procure attention.

Hon. J. P. Henderson, San Augustin. Hon. Bbenezer Allen, Austin. Hon. Memucan Hunt, Galveston. J. D. Groesbeck, Houston. Dolhonde & Groesbeck, New Orleans, Jan 17. [Nat. fotel.]

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.

I will sell a comfortable brick house, two
and a half stories high, in McKelden's row HOUSE FOR SALE OR house, two it and a half stories high, in McKelden's row, but a street, between G and H streets, with a good yard attached to it, in an excellent neighborhood; it would be a desirable residence for a small family; or I will rent it for \$150 per annum. Apply to J. F. CALLAN.

trees the American law to Superday at West and an attenue and the

NUMBER 77.

necessity of improvement in the navigation of the inland seas in this country. It is in the form of a letter, addressed to the Hon. Robert McClelland, chairman of the Committee on Commerce in Congress, by James L. Batton, resc.

The lake trade began its present career in 1819, when the steamboat Walk-in-the-water navigated Lake Erie, and weat as far as Mackinac, then the ultimat thus of western navigation, for the purpose of carrying up the American Fur Company's goods. In 1826 or 1827, steamboats first moved upon Lake Michigan, and a pleasure excursion was made to Green Bay; a trip to Chicago, then an open road-stend, was also made. In 1823, there were 11 steamboats, built six a cost of \$366.000, on the lakes, and

THE LAKE TRADE. We have had for several days a pamphlet cone; ru-eg the lake trade, its growth, present value, and the ecessity of improvement in the navigation of the

having brought their properties.

It is thus sees that in the short apace of seven years, the business of the lakes west of Detroit, done by steamboats, has risen from \$6.272 65 to \$236,352 46. At the close of 1841 the sail vessels owned on lake Erie and the upper lakes was about 250, varying in size from 30 to 350 tons, built at a cost of \$1.250,000, and doing, on an average, a business of \$750,000. The value of freight west of Detroit is not atated, but it must be many thousand dollars.

Steamboats,	59	20,500 tons.
Propellers,	8	2,500
Brigs,	50	11,000
Schooners,	270	42,000
togram organi	380	76,000

The cost of the construction of these yessels was \$4,600,000.

During the same year there were upon lake Ontario seven steamboats, which confined their trade to that lake, and eight large propellers, and about 100 brigs and schooners, the greatest number of which extended their operations even to the extreme end of lake Michigan. The tonings owned and built on lake Ontario is estimated at 8,000 tons, and the cost of construction at \$1,500,000. Large additions have since been made, not only to the tonings on lake Ontario, but on the other lakes also. The increase during the year is set down at 47 vessels of 9,727 tons, constructed at a cost of \$650,000.

The disasters on the lakes during the last five years have lost more than four hundred lives, and in destruction and damage of steamboats, vessels, and cargoes, of more than \$1,000,000. During the bointerous weather last fall there were 60 lives lost, thirty-six vessels driven ashore, twenty of which became total wrecks, and four foundered at sea with entire loss of crews. The aggregate of the property as sacrificed was over \$200,000.

During 1845, the amount of flour and wheat which passed over the lakes from Onio, and the other States bordering them, was more than 1,500,000 barrels.

In 1833, the business on Lake Michigan was done

which passed over the lakes. From Ohio, and the other States bordering them, was more than 1,500,000 barrels.

In 1833, the business on Lake Michigan was done by steamboats, and produced only \$4,355; and now that portion of our lake country requires 40,000 tons of steam and sail vessels to do its business.

The number of passengers passing on all the lakes during 1845, as near as can be ascertained, was about 250,000, and the business above mentioned is exclusive of passengers. The total commerce of the lakes is nearly \$100,000,000.

These statistics of progress and present value are presented, for the purpose of showing how strong a claim there is upon Congress to improve the navigation of the lakes, that many of the serious disadvantages under which its commerce labors may be withdrawn and its natural progress be facilitate!. The shores of the lakes are not marked with lighthouses, and had they been, much of the terrible loss of life during the gales last fall would have been averted. The harbors are either left unprotected, or works have been commenced and left unfinished; in averted interaction.

of life during the gales last fall would have been averted. The harbors are either left unprotected, or works have been commenced and left unfinished; in several instances the half-finished improvement being a greater impediment to navigation than existed before. Bars have been permitted to accumulate, so that commerce has been impeded, and the St. Clair flats are mentioned especially as being of serious detriment to the true interests of the trade of the lakes.

A trade that has grown up during the short space of thirteen years, from a mere traffic with Indians, to a commerce of bearity \$100,000,000, deserves the kindliest cherishing on the part of the national legislature. It should set up all proper guards against dangers, free the channels of communication, and give to those engaged in the lake trade as much attention, and as many facilities as a re extended to those who send their ships across the Atlantic, or drive a coasting business.

MEXICO.

mercanic beautions.

Berearment and the paint of produce the training and the production of the produc

A. C. CASTLE, M. D., Dentist,

381 Broadway,

CORNER OF WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.

D. R. CASTLE refers to the Spanish, and the
late French and English ambassudors; Don. F.
Stoughton, Spanish consul; Anthony Barciny, enq.,
English consul; Rear Admiral Walton; Gen. McCarthy; Governor Mason; Dr. F. U. Johnson, President of Medical Society of New York; Mrs. General Gaines; the professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York; J. B.
Beck, M. D.; J. A. Smith, M. D.; Dr. Proudfit; Dr.
Beadle; E. Delafield, M. D.; J. C. Cheesman, M. D.;
J. A. Houston, M. D.; A. H. Stevens, M. D.; Dr.
Torry; Dr. Derring; Dr. McReady, &c., &c., &c.

July 7.—dlm

TURNIP SEED.—170 pounds of turnip seed, of various kinds, in store, for sale; warranted fresh and genuine.

June 12

J. F. CALLAN,